#### XLIX CONGRESS. THE DEBATE ON THE QUESTION OF

REMOVALS CONTINUED. Senators Dolph, Coke, Beck, and Edmunds Reard From-Lively Oratorical Sharpshooting in the Senate.

WASHINGTON, March 17, 1886. The Senate took up, debated for some time, and passed without amendment the electoral-count bill. The discussian took the form of expressions of opinion. No amendments were offered. and no division was had on the passage

of the bill. Several messages from the President were laid before the Senate, one of them being unsigned, "but received," said President pro tem. Sherman, "in due and official form."

The message, on the suggestion of the Chair and on motion of Mr. Cockrell, was returned to the President for his signature.

The Judiciary Committee resolutions came up in order, and Mr. Dolph resumed his speech, begun yesterday.

Mr. Dolph cited decisions of the Supreme Court to show that the power of removal was incident to the power of appointment. Hence he argued that, the President and Senate appointed, the President and Senate should remove. Referring to civil-service reform ke said he did not know what it meant, but whatever it meant both parties were pledged to it by their platforms. from the Attorney-General's office-After quoting from various publications on civil service to show dissatisfaction with the President's departures (Mr. Beck). He hoped, also, in execufrom the civil-service idea Mr. Dolph' aid he would not undertake to construe the President's declarations, but whatever his declarations, his acts had not been in accord with the idea of civil Mr. Dolph had heard it said ervice. in this debate that the Senate had entered on this controversy with the President for the purpose of keeping Republicans in office. He for one dislaimed any such motive. There was no desire to raise any question with the Administration. He did not believe there was a Republican senator in the chamber who was not willing to treat the President precisely as he would treat a Republican President. Mr. Dolph, however, would go further. If the President would say there were charges against a suspended officer, and if he furnished these charges to the Senate and asked the removal of the officer, Mr. Dolph, for one, would consent to the suspension, provided the cause were reasonable, even though it might not have been a cause sufficient of itself to merit removal. But it was a different matter when the President says to the Senate : " I have removed A B, and appointed C D. I will not state what charges are made against A B, and will give him no opportu-

gress, in 1789, Mr. Coke said, there about it. The great men engaged in that cebate had left nothing further to be Underlying the question was whether the power of removal was vested in the President alone or in the President and Senate acting together. The Constitution did not provide for the consent of the Senate to be given to removals from office. It had thought it well to put a check on too great an ambition in the occupant of the Executive chair in the matter of appointments, and so had coupled with the President's power in that matter the power of the Senate. It had not made by such provision as to removals. This was a case for the application of Expressio unius ex the maxim, ' alterius." The President must have the power to remove incompetent officials. How could he carry out the policy announced by the people in his election without agents in harmony with his purposes? How could be comply with the injunction to "take care that the laws shall be faithfully executed" unless by securing men of his own selec-tion to execute the laws? Mr. Coke reviewed the historic features of the juestion, and read from the public utterances of leading statesmen of the country in support of his position. He maintained that the tenure-of-office law was unconstitutional, and ridiculed the claim made by Mr. Edmunds that the question now before the Senate was in the interest of the calm and orderly administration of the Gov-Mr. Coke contrasted the ernment. course of the Senate when Democratic with the course of the present Senate, saying that a Democratic Senate had

trity to defend himself.

Mr. Coke followed. Ever since the

not attempted to embarrass a Republican Administration.
Mr. Wilson, of Maryland opposed the report of the majority. He did not propose to recall any part of the great historic debate upon the question as to where the right of the power of removal from office rested, but would rather aim to argue the question upon the postulates derived from our history, but especially from the point of view of common-sense. The Senate of Rome, he said, in the height of its grandeur, could have scarcely treated a poor pro-consul as the Senate of the United States has treated President Cleveland. Poor, indeed, in spirit and dwarfed in political significance should a President be who dared not address to this Senate a communication on the subject which this Senate itself had brought into question. When the first notes of the Senate's assaults were sounded, Mr. Wilson continued, we were told all along the line that the majority must have the President's reasons for removing Republican officials. After awhile the language was modified, and the demand was only for the papers connected with the removals and suspensions, and finally, after much deliberation, under the lead of crafty counsellors, it came to be a demand, not for the papers connected with the suspensions, but connected with the management and conduct of the presidential office. Why this singous and underground method of attack. unless it be conceded that the Senate bad no right to ask for such reasons? Although he could not speak ex cathe dra, yet he believed that in a very large number of cases the changes had been made by the President because of offensive partisanship on the part of the suspended office-holder. Under the circumstances the Democrats were thankful for the "offensive partisanship," which would be the key which would open to them the door of the Promised Land. Mr. Wilson commented on the fact that Office-Holder Duskin had made no complaint, but had assumed that he was suspended for political partisanship.

Mr. Beck didn't wonder that Duskins

was not here for himself. Everybody knew, Mr. Beck said, that Duskin was nominated in March, 1881, and the Senate did not see fit to confirm him. He was again appointed after the adjournment of the session and nominated at the October term of the same year, and the Senator from Vermont (Mr. Edmunds) had not felt justified in even reporting him to the Senate for confir-

Mr. Edmunds rose, as a matter of duty, to a question of order. The Senator from Kentucky, he said, was violating a duty of a senator in respect Mr. Beck denied this. "The records When the galleries had been cleared did not sleep a minute last night.

ns of Duskin, and it was because the Senator from Vermont knew that he was unworthy that the papers were asked for-because he ex-

pected to entrap the Department."
Mr. Edmunds insisted that the Senator from Kentucky was out of order, and asked the Chair to decide the question. The Chair was of the opinion that the Senator from Kentucky could see the distinction, and would no doubt observe the rules of order. -

Mr. Beck said he would do so. He would not speak of anything that occurred in executive session, but repeated his statement as to what the Rerd and public press would showthat the Senator from Vermont did not see fit to act on the nomination.

Mr. Edmunds again insisted that the Senator was out of order, and asked the Chair to enforce the rules.

The Chair stated that the Senator from Kentucky had an undoubted right to refer to public facts, but ----Mr. Beck (interrupting) remarked

that he had, and that to-morrow he would prove such public facts by the press of the country, and also prove by he records of the House of Representatives (which were public) that Duskin was an utterly unfit man to hold the place from which he was removed. Among other reasons, because of his connection with Strobach the marshal and that the Sepator from Vermont himself knew the facts, and Mr. Beck thought he could produce the records Republican Attorney-General Brewster-verifying the facts stated by him tive session to get the vote of the Senate to compel the Senator from Vermont to produce the evidence which he had be fore his own committee to show Duskin's unfitness. He hoped to prove that this effort to make an issue gard to Duskin was because the Senater from Vermont believed Duskin's a case so bad that a Democratic Adminis tration would be glad to prove how bad he was, and then the Senator would claim it as a precedent in good cases; and I hope to prove," continued Mr. Beck, "that the move now made with such a flourish of trumpets-I will no

say what I expect to prove, for I could

not do it, perhaps, in parliamentary

language.

Mr. Edmunds said he would have to leave entirely in silence what the Senator from Kentucky had stated in regard to affairs in executive session. "I feel bound in honor." he said, "not to make any allusion to any such subjects. The ideas of senatorial honor under the rules of the Senator from Kentucky and my own are entirely different. Perhaps mine are wrong, perhaps his are right. Every senator is sworn to a faithful performance of his duty as a senator according to the regulations of the Senate that are made under the enstitution. If the Senator from Kentucky thinks it is honorable to garble and misstate the existence of circumstances in closed debate on the subject in the First Concourse, I criticism to make upon his sense of what is honorable and right. I cannot make any reference to what has taken place, under any circumstances, when inder the rules of the Senate and my eath the doors are closed; therefore I can make no reply to what the Senator from Kentucky has said on the subject o'clock adjourned. to which he has alluded as in execu-

> Mr. Edmunds then proceeded to say what the Senate wanted. The Senator a body.

as much regard for myself as I have as charged," the Knights exhibite now. I propose to stand upon my integrity as a man and senator, and I at a fine of \$100 each. say that a forty-parson power would | The counsel for the Knights has been that is now presented to the Schate in pretences of a desire to establish public justice. Dus-kin was known to be an jerty the offence does not come under unfit man for the place he occupied and | the statute. nobody knew it better than the Senator from Vermont, and he had selected this particular case because he believed that the Executive officer, knowing that Duskin was unfit, would show his unfitness, and that would give the Senator authorities to punish such offences from Vermont an excuse in other cases to seek to make trouble by asking for what he and the country knew the Senate had no right to demand from the Executive in order to bring the scandals before the country. The Senator from Verment spoke of his honor, and oath, and integrity, and compared them with mine. I am willing to stand by the comparison. Thank God, whatever I say I say boldly and openly. I will move now-in order to see whether I am telling what is true or not, and if I cannot move it now. I will do so at the first opportunity-that all the proceedings in March, 1881; October, 1881, and December, 1881, and all the papers filed, with the Judiciary Committee and all the proceedings had before that committee in the case of the nomination of Dustin shall be made public, so that the country can judge whether what I say is true or not. If I have falsified anyhing I will take it back, and if I have not I want a chance to prove it, since comparisons are made between the oath and honor of the Senator from Vermont and myself. I make that motion now, and will let it lie over until to-morrow morning, or I will do it in the first executive session

The Chair thought the motion was not in order now, but the Senator could ask unanimous consent.

if it is not in order to do it now."

Mr. Beck accordingly asked unammous consent. Mr. Edmunds said it was not in or-

ter in open session.

The Chair was of the opinion that if it would lead to discussion it was not in order.

Mr. Back inquired where Mr. Edmunds had got the Thurman matter the Mr. Edmunds replied from the com-

mittee minute-book upon an order of the Senate withdrawing secrecy from it. · Perhaps the Senator from Kentucky can see the distinction," he said. "I can see a barn," replied Mr.

Beck, "but I cannot see a fly on the Mr. Edmunds : "Undoubtedly, and to be given to the President. barn door without seeing the barn." the Senator has seen a good many barns undoubtedly. I am inclined to think

he has not seen much of anything else.' [Laughter.] Mr. Beck : "I have not seen the | and Zukertort took place this afternoon.

never takes anything on the fly." [Renewed laughter.]
Mr. Beck: "Nor on the sly, either."

Mr. Edmunds moved an executive makes Steinitz 7. Zukertort 5. Zuker-

and public papers," he said, "showed | and the doors closed Mr. Beck offerad a resolution that the injunction of secrecy be removed with regard to the papers in the hands of the Judiciary Committee relating to the Duskin case. He said he did not wish to rest under the imputation passed upon his honor by the Senator from Vermont, and wished to show to the public that he had good grounds for all he had as-

serted. Mr. Edmunds disavowed all inten tion to cast any aspersions upon the honor of the Senator from Kentucky, whom he held in the highest esteem.

Mr. Conger proposed an amendment the resolution of the Senator from Kentucky providing that the resolution should not take effect until the Attorney-General or the President should have sent in the papers in the case. Thereupon the resolution and amendment were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

A motion was entered to reconsider the vote by which R. S. Dement was confirmed as Surveyor-General of Utah. At 6 P. M. the doors were reopened and the Senate adjourned.

House of Representatives. Mr. Caswell, of Wisconsin, from the Committee on Judiciary, reported back the resolution calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for a statement of acounts between the United States and several States and Territories of the direct taxes levied and apportioned by he act of 1861. Adopted.

Mr. Tucker, of Virginia, from Committee on Judiciary, reported the bill to provide for bringing suits against the overnment. Placed on calendar. Mr. Culberson, of Texas, from the

ame committee, reported a bill to amend the act regulating the removal of auses from State to Federal courts. Placed on the calendar. Mr. Crisp, of Georgia, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill to establish additional life-saving stations.

laced on the calendar. Mr. Dargan, of South Carolina, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill to replace unserviceable ronance issued to the militia of the States and Territories. Referred to the Committee of the Whole.

Mr. Richardson, of Tennessee, from the Committee on Claims, reported a bill providing for the payment of addicated Fourth-of-July claims. Referred to Committee of the Whole.

Mr. Gibson, of West Virginia, from the Committee on Expenditures in the Department of Justice, reported a bill relating to the compensation and dutie of United States attorneys, marshals, and commissioners. Referred to Com-

Mr. Cox, of North Carolina, from the Committee on Civil-Service Reform, reported a bill to provide for an assistant civil-service examiner. Referred to en mittee of the Whole,

The Committee on Appropriation reported back the urgency-deficien appropriation bill, recommending of arrence in some of the Senate amend ments and nen-concurrence in others The report was agreed to. The Hous then went into Committee of the Whole on the Indian appropriation bill. Mr. Wellborn, of Texas, closed the

debate upon the bill. It was then read by paragraphs for amendments, and shortly afterwards the committee rose, and the House at 5

### Enights of Labor on Trial.

GALVESTON, March 17 .- A special that if there were reports on file in to the News from Waco says: Great the Attorney-General's office affecting | interest was exhibited about the court-Duskin's character, these were just room yesterday during the progress of the trial of James Murray and from Kentucky had enjoyed, it ap- A. Anthony, two Knights of Labor, peared, an advantage over the Senate as arrested on the 8th instant on the charge of malicious mischief in Mr. Beck said he had not seen any disabling a freight-locomotive on paper in the Atterney-General's office the Missouri Pacific road. The en-relating to Duskin, nor had he ever gine was pulling the last freight train which reached this point from Fort asked to see one, nor had he ever spoken to the President in regard to Worth. The locomotive was "killed" Duskin. "And as to my honor and in the presence of several persons near my oath," continued Mr. Beck, "I the depot. The Knights watched the hope it is as sacred as that of the Sena- progress of the trial with the keenes tor from Vermont. If it was not at interest, and when the jury entered and least as good as his I would not have the foreman read the verdict, "Guilty

not do justice to much of the hypocrisy | instructed to move for a new trial, and if this is refused to appeal the case.

Citizens outside of the circle of the Knights of Labor approve the verdict under the State law.

Judgment Against W. S. Warner.

NEW YORK, March 17.—Hamilton cole, the referee in the action brought by George C. Holt, assignee, for the enefit of the creditors of Ferdinand Ward against William S. Warner, filed his report with the clerk of the Su preme Court to-day. It is in favor of ulien T. Davies, receiver of the firm of Grant & Ward, and finds that the payment of all money made by Ward ither by his individual check or by the checks of Grant & Ward, upon the so called contract business were fraudu-lent and void as against the defendant, Julien T. Davies, as receiver, and that Warner must pay over to Davies, as receiver, all moneys received by him from Ward over and above the amount paid by him to Ward. This sum the referee nds to be \$1,255,361, which, with the interest thereon from May 6, 1884, \$140,391.) makes the total amount to be recovered \$1,395,752. He further directs that the defendants, Warner and his wife, execute and deliver within ment such deeds of conveyance, release. and ouit-claim as may be necessary to satisfy this judgment.

The Mormon Governor Resigns. SALT LAKE, UTAH, March 17 .-Directly upon the accession of Cleveland's Administration Governor Murray signified that his resignation was at the disposal of the President. Yesterday he received a telegram from Secretary Lamar that his resignation was desired. Governor Murray promptly replied, saying that his resignation would be handed to the Presi dent by R. N. Baskin, the delegate chosen by the non-Mormons to proceed to Washington to represent their in terests. Mr. Baskin will proceed to Washington immediately. Governor Murray had a prepared synopsis of his work during the period since his last claims where no substantial and equiannual report, closing it with his resignation, and placed it in Baskin's hands

NEW ORLEANS, March 17 .- The sixteenth game of the world's chesschampionship match between Steinitz Mr. Edmunds: "No; the Senator Checker-, and Whist-Club were present. The game was begun with Ruy Lopez opening. At 6 o'clock the players adjourned till 7:30 P.M. On the 49th [Uproarious laughter on the floor and in move Zukertort resigned. Time-Steinitz, 2.45; Zukertort, 2:10. This makes Steinitz 7. Zukertort 5. Zuker-tort is not looking well, and says he as the real estate had to be disposed of has been ratified by representatives of

## WASHINGTON.

ANOTHER WET BLANKET FOR MESSES. BOUTELLE AND BRADY.

Secretary Whitney Finds a Letter that Had Been Overlooked-Proofs of Partisan Work. [From Our Regular Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, March 17 .- Secretary Whitney has transmitted to the se copies of certain correspondence with his office and with the Bureau of Construction and Repair in regard to the employment and discharge of men Norfolk navy-yard during the past four years. The House called for all correspondence, but by some mistake at least one interesting document has been omitted, which contained clear evidence that the yard had been used for political purposes by Commodore Mayo. It was written in 1883 by Constructor Varney, another partisan of General Mahone's, in reply to charges made by Mr. Dezendorf. Varney denied that he had violated the law which prohibits the increasing of the number of employees at navyyards within sixty days of an election, and then gave a statement of the number of persons employed in the Department of Construction and Repair at different dates-namely September 1, 1882, 435; October 1, 1,263; November 1, 1,248; December 1, 289. That shows that he put 828 men on the pay-rolls within the last week; that he could do so without violating the letter of the law, and discharged 959 men within less than a month after the election.

Secretary Whitney has sent to the House a statement showing that in fact 894 men were discharged within one week after the election.

The correspondence sent to the House includes letters from Congressman Thomas, of Illinois, and Senator Hawley, of Connecticut, (both Republicans,) which will not help Mr. Brady and Mr. Boutelle in their scheme to make capital out of the navy-yard question. Thomas and Hawley protested against the treatment received by Commander R. D. Evans, then inspector of the Fifth light-house district. Thomas says in his letter that he called on Secretary Chandler and Chandler refused to give his reasons for removing Commander Evans. Thomas says it was rumored that Evans was removed upon the demand of some Readjuster politicians of Virginia.

Senator Hawley wrote to President Arthur that Evans was an admirable and efficient officer, and intimates that he was removed because he gave offence to Congressman Libbey.

Among the Virginians in the city to-

ards, George S. Oldfield, O. E. Maltby. W. V. Meriarity, James Gibbons. corge Gibson, Judge Christian, and . A. Bank and wife. Post-offices have been established at

day were R. C. Marshall, Oscar Ed-

Meneta, Bedford county, Va., John A. Thanton postmaster, and Jason, Greene N. C., Walter D. Newbern county.

Postmasters appointed : North Carolina-George M. Barnes, Caruth; L. L. Doub, Shotwell, and Joseph T Benn, South Gaston, Virginia-A. P. Henderson, Holston Bridge; Belle L. ann, Landsdown; George Bailey. Baptist Valley, Tazewell county; D. Ashworth, Black's Lick. Wythe county; William R. Neel, Cove Creek, Tazewell county; Mrs. Sallie J. Kircannon, Max Meadows, Wythe cunty; John A. Nollen, Rangeley, Patrick county; C. E. Phelps, Island, Wythe county ; J. W. Duggan, Seven-Mile Ford, Smyth county.

> Ceneral Washington Notes By telegraph to the Dispatch

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 17 .t has been finally settled that the Govroment's suit against the Bell Teleshone Company to test the validity of ts patents shall be brought at Columbus. Ohio, and the United States attorney for that district has been instructed accordingly. The bill is completed, and will be filed to-morrow or the next day. Judge Thurman, of the special counsel, is now at Columbus, and has perfected all the necessary arrangements at that point.

Surgeon-General Hamilton, of the marine hospital service, has recommended the appointment of Dr. Porter, of Key West, Fla., as United States parantine officer for that port under ction 5 of the national quarantine act of April 29, 1878. By that act any nunicipal quarantine officer can hold en appointment and be clothed with he power of a Government officer for parantine purposes. Such appointments do not carry with them any com-

The Secretary of the Navy to-day sued an order dismissing from the Vaval Academy Cadets Waters of Georgia, Gillespie of Virginia, Steber T New York, and Gueridan of Texas. she had been tried by court-martial nd convicted of "hazing" Naval-'adet Driggs in January last. After the record of the court in this case had been received at the Navy Department he friends of the accused raised he point that the court which tried them was without jurisdiction. The question was referred to the Atorney-General, and he gave an opinon that there was no doubt of the juris liction of the court. He said that the charges against the cadets certainly constituted the offence commonly known as hazing within the meaning of the law, and the court not only had jurisliction in such case, but was bound to entertain the complaint and determine its truth or falsity.

The House Committee on Coinage Weights, and Measures to-day considered propositions looking to the revote resulted on the motion to redeem the trade-dollar in subsidiary coin in stead of standard dollars. The antisilver men carried the proposition to have the amount of trade-dollars redeemed come out of the monthly silver bullion purchase. Several members of the committee were absent, however and the whole subject was finally de ferred until a future meeting.

The Senate Committee on Claims, in its report adverse to the private claims which had been disallowed by the Southern Claims Commission on the ground of insufficient proof of the lovalty of the claimant, says that there is nearly 9,600 of these rejected claims involving an amount of more than fifty million dellars.

The committee do not deem it just or wise to open the door to this flood of table reason is shown for so doing.

A Queer Knot for the Law to Unravel A Zanesville (O.) special says: A very singular case has occupied the attention of the court in Hocking county. this State, during the last week. was an effort to determine who are the lawful heirs to an estate, the owners of which were murdered. The important point to settle was which of the three murdered persons died first. A man suspected of being the murderer was arrested, tried, convicted on circumstantial evidence, and sentenced to the penitentiary for life and died there according to the laws of the State, the | Powers interested.

necessity of this suit became impera tive. Three persons were murdered—Mr. Welden, Mrs. McClurg (his sister), and her daughter, Mrs. Hite. If Welden died first his estate would descend to Mrs. McClurg; if she died next her own and her inherited next, her own and her inherited property would go to her daughter, Mrs. Hite, and from her to her nearest of kin on her father's side; but if Mrs. McClurg and her daughter died befor Welden, the heirs of the latter would inherit the property. The case de-manded the close attention of the court for a full week, and ended by the finding that Welden died first and Mrs. Hite last, hence she inherited her mother's property.

### AN ANGORA-GOAT FARM.

Nyack Lady's Venture which Ha Proved Profitable.

A Nyack (N. Y.) special to the Times says: Three miles from this village, near the Hudson river, is an Angoragoat farm, which from its novelty attracts much attention hereabout. It is looked upon as mething in the nature of a farmer's freak, like the raising of bees or silkworms. Goats browse and goats prosper on this farm on the heights that border Rockland lake as readily as they do on the rocks about Shantytown, in New York city. But they are a different breed of goats, more aristocratic than their city relatives as to wool, more epicurean in their tastes, and more blue-blooded as to ancestry. The herd in this somewhat novel farm just now numbers seventy-five, varying in age from the tiny object of three months, which looks like a cross be tween a dog, a rabbit, and a lady's powder-puff, to the handsome patriarch f the flock, a magnificent specimen of the pure Angora breed, with immencurling horns. This handsome old fel-low and his wife were imported by Dr. Agnew, the famous oculist of New York, from Asia Minor, and the importation cost him a heap of money as the price of goats goes. Their present owner is the good woman who now runs this goat farm, and who never tires of descanting upon the good qualities of her pets. They know her voice and answer to their names when she calls them. Kind and gentle they appear when visitors are about, but the fondness for fighting, as characteristic of goats as it is of a native of Tipperary. crops out when the herd is together and apparently out of sight of mankind. A strange fact noticed in the breed-

ng of these animals is that the females lo not thrive in this locality as well a the males. The hardy female goat of the ordinary species was introduced into this flock for experimental breedng-purposes, and with marked success. Repeated crossings with the common goat and her offspring has produced apparently pure Angora goats, the tenbeing in all cases for the to revert in the texture of their wool toward the male side. As a consequence the third generation has all the appearance of its dis tinguished ancestry, and in the fourth generation even the best experts cannot ell the pure-blooded from the grade Angeras. This fact is a matter of con-By Anglo-American cable to the Dispatch. siderable interest to breeders of goats as an Argora buck costs \$100 or over, while the common goat can be had almost for the asking. The fecundity of the Angora is not so great as that of the common goat, the Angora ewe giving birth to but one kid yearly.

As a source of profit the goats have turned out well. The wool is from our to six inches in length, silky, and of beautiful texture. A full-grown animal will yield four pounds of wool, which will readily sell at \$1 per pound. Just now the demand for this wool is not particularly lively, as the lustrous dress fabric into which it was at one time largely converted is out of vogue with fashionable ladies. It is, therete, used almost exclusively in the manufacture of plush for upholstery ourposes. When the kid is six nonths old its hide, undressed, is worth When the kid 93, and will sell readily for that amount glove-manufacturers. Kids on the farm in question meet with sudden death on that account at about that age with considerable regularity. When it s necessary to kill them the good lady has them chloroformed so that she manot hear the death cries of her little pets. The milk of the goat is much ught after by dyspeptics, by persons suffering from pulmonary troubles, and by otherwise delicate persons, and it brings a much greater price than milk. As to their use for food little can be said, because the goat does not fiesh up well, but the kid, when killed young, furnishes a fair amount of tender meat which some people like. It will never become a great delicacy in the market or be in sufficient demand to become a source of income to the goat-raiser. There is nothing in the world so cheap to raise as goats, because they will find ample food in lots up here where other animals would starve to death. Acorns are a favorite article of food with them, and as these abound in the woods the cost for winter fodder is mainly confined to the trouble of gathering the acoins.

Rorrible Tragedy in Tennes ce. [By telegraph to the Dispatch.] KNONVILLE, TENN., March 17 .herrible crime was committed to-day ear London, thirty miles below Knox ille. The wife of Thomas Gray, was ordered by a mulatto twenty years f age named John Gillespie. Captain Gray, who is a wealthy farmer, went to funeral, leaving the negro at work on the premises. Returning two hours later, be found his wife dead on the door, shot in the back of the head. Their infant child was playing in her blood. Gillespie mounted Gray's horse and fled. It is supposed he attempted to assault Mrs. Gray, and then fired two loads of shot into the back of her head from a double-barrelled shot-gun. One hundred men were soon in pursuit, swearing to lynch the negro as soon as caught. To-night Gillespie was cap-tured within ten miles of the scene of the murder. He confessed the crime. and will undoubtedly be lynched before morning.

The Church-of-Scotland Bill.

By Angio-American cable to the Dispatch.]
LONDON, March 17.—Robert Bannatyne Finlay, Liberal member for Inverness, moved in the House of Commons this afternoon the second reading of his Church-of-Scotland bill. This opposes disestablishment and favors such reform of the Church as would practically amount to reconstruction. It aims, for instance, at removing all those obstacles which now exist to the reunion of the Free Church and the United Presbyterian with the Established Church. The Scotch Radicals are determined in their opposition to this measure, and in this they receive the assistance of the Parnellites. Indeed, many Parnellite members cancelled their engagements to speak in the provinces to-night in order to be present in the House.

After a prolonged discussion Mr.

Finlay's motion was rejected by a vote of 202 to 177. Peace-Treaty Entified.

By Anglo-American cable to the Dispatch.] BUCHAREST, March 17 .- The treaty

IRELAND'S PATRON. CELEBRATION OF ST. PATRICK'S DAY

THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY.

The Day in Baltimore-A Big Sum Sent to Parnell by the Hibernian Society.

By telegraph to the Dispatch. BALTIMORE, March 17 .- St. Patrick's day opened bright and beautiful, and at an early hour the green emblem was everywhere visible. At St. Patrick's church the principal religious celebration took place, and the edifice was crowded to overflowing. Arch-Gibbons occupied the and solemn high mass was celebrated by Rev. Francis Fowler. Rev. Father

a panegyric. The music was very fine. About thirty of the clergy were present, as was also Alexander Sullivan, of Chicago.

The Committee of the Hibernian Society to-day sent to Mr. Parnell a draft for £800. It was collected years ago for the Smith O'Brien fund, and was in custody of the Hibernian The accumulation of interest brought the amount up to the sum

named. BALTIMORE, March 17 .- The admirers of Parnell and his sympathizers in his efforts to obtain home-rule for Ireland celebrated St. Patrick's day by holding the largest and most enthusiastic meeting ever held in this city in aid of the parliamentary fund. Concordia Opera-House was filled to overflowing. The stage was occupied by some of the most prominent clergymen and professional men in the city. Letters f regret were received from Archbishop Gibbons, Senators Gorman and Logan, and Congressman Findlay. A subscription was started and the secretary announced that over \$7,000 had been subscribed to aid the cause of Ireland. Alexander Sullivan, of Chicago, was the orator of the occasion.

Short addresses were made by Representatives McAdoo of New Jersey, Brady of Virginia, Tarsney of Michigan, and Murphy of Iowa. Mr. Brady said that the sign of sympathy felt by Americans for Ireland was shown today on the floor of the House of Representatives at Washington, when two thirds of the members were decorated with green ribbon. THE DAY IN NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, March 17.-The St. Patrick's-day procession formed at Washington Park and marched up Fifth avenue, headed by the Sixty-ninth regiment, Colonel Cavanagh commanding. There were 10,000 men in line, representing all the Irish societies in the city. All along the route the procession was greeted with cheers from the multi-Early in the morning solemn pontifical mass was celebrated at the Cathedral in Fifth avenue by Archbishop Corrigan. The Sixty-Ninth regiment occupied seats in the main BANQUET IN LONDON.

LONDON, March 17 .- A banquet in honor of St. Patrick's Day was given at the Cannon-Street Hotel this evening. There were 250 guests, including Earl Ashburnham and many Parnellite members of Parliament. Many telegrams were read expressing confidence Parnell and the Irish Commoners. E. Dwyer Gray, who presided, regret-ted the absence of Parnell, who was Amid great enthusiasm he unwell. proposed the toast " Ireland, a Nation," adding that if ever a race on the face of the globe had proved its right to nationhood the Irish had done so. In spite of centuries of bitter struggle and unparalleled sacrifices and unequalled sufferings. Irishmen had n that they w obtain the rights of a nation, and never was their determination stronger than now. He hoped that before long Gladstone would be able to solve the problem. Irishmen wished to legislate for themselves in their own country and would loyally accept any measure givirg them that privilege, thus benefiting both countries instead of endangering the empire. Other toasts followed,

# TUNNELLING THROUGH ICE.

A Remarkable Piece of Engineering Recovering a Body.

A Buffalo (N. Y.) special says: A very remarkable piece of engineering came to an end at Niagara Falls Monday. It was the tunnelling of the icemountain at the foot of the American falls. The work was undertaken by Superintendent Welch, of the State Park, and his assistants, in order, if possible, to recover the body of L. G. De Witt, of New York, who fell from the ice-mountain on February 28th. The ice mountain this year has not been as high as usual, and its bulk formed nearer the bank than last winter. It is nothing but the accumulated frozen spray of the falls At present its top is one hundred feet above the level of the river. By Thursday of last week a change had taken place in the ice, and the body of the man could be seen from the top of the bank. It was lying apparently on the left side, with the face toward the falls. It looked at first as if the head was bound with a white handkerchief, and that started the report that De Witt must have been alive for some time after he fell, and placed the handkerchief around his head for protection, and that he perished from exposure instead of by the fall. After the body was discovered the question arose as to how it could be reached. So rapidly did the ice seem to be wearing away is was thought the body might drop into the water and float down where it could be picked up with a boat.

Friday morning, the body still re-

maining in view, Superintendent Welch

decided to adopt some plan for getting

it. That of blasting away a portion of

work was begun. C. Reisig, who has THE PAST. had considerable experience in the use of dynamite, assisted by Messrs. John McCloy and John Conroy, did the work, using 111-pound cartridges. Finding that the blasting did not give the desired result, the work was abandoned. Superintendent Welch then came to the conclusion that the only way the body could be reached would be by a tunnel through the mountain, and on Saturday morning about 9 o'clock the work was begun. Mr. Welch was assisted in laying out the tunnel by Messrs. Ware and Harrington. It was no easy problem. Here was a mass of solid ice to tunnel through, with one great fissure to cross. and perhaps others which could not be seen from the top of the bank. It was comparatively easy to clamber up the long, slippery, spray-swept slope of the mountain. But to approach its crest toward the falls was, perhaps, to share the fate of De Witt, for the thawing weather made the overhanging ledge of ice liable to break off at any point. The wind is always strong at the foot of the falls and the icy spray is blinding. It was impossible to drop a line over the face of the mountain. The proposition was made to let a rope ladder over, and there were several men who volunteered to

didn't want any more dead men on his

It was estimated that the body lay about forty feet from the top of the ice-mountain, and with this bearing the

By noon Sunday the tunnel had been carried forward forty feet and downward a few feet. A section of gas-pipe was driven through the heading. It failed to pierce the face of the mountain, and a second piece was driven in. Hickey, of Germantown, Pa., delivered It was found that there yet remained twenty-three feet of ice to through, but the gas-pipe had come through the ice wall about twenty feet above the narrow shelf where the body of De Witt lay. The work was carried on all day Sunday and Monday. About 6 o'clock Monday evening an opening was struck, and the cloud of spray which rushed in seemed to indicate that the work was nearly at an end. It had grown extremely hazardous. They were practically tunnelling through a great mass of ice, which was separated from the main mountain by wide fissures, and which might detach itself and be precipitated into the river below at any

ment. When the face of the ice mountain toward the thundering fall was finally broken through the foremost men found the body on a little ledge of ice about a foot below them. They put a rope about the body and it was the tunnel and so to the bank above. A piece of the skull which had been crushed by the ice and a portion of the man's brains still lie plainly visible on the ledge from which the corpse was taken. The remains unfortunate man were placed in the old shadow of the rock observatory. where Coroner Cornell summoned a jury, who, after viewing the body, adourned to meet at the town room this morning. From the examination there seemed no doubt that the man was instantly killed by the ice. The indifference of De Witt's friends concerning his fate is remarkable. Though telegrams and letters have been sent his employers, nothing has been heard from them, nor from any of his relatives or friends, by Superintendent Welch.

Terrible Retribution (By telegraph to the Dispatch.)

NEW ORLEANS, March 17 .- A special to the Picayune from Grenada, Miss., says : News of a terrible tragedy enacted at Carrollton, six miles southwest of Grenada, was received here this evening. Fifty men rode into the town, and repaired to the court-house, where thirteen negroes were awaiting their trial. White men walked into the court-room and shot ten negroes dead and mortally wounded the other three. The shooting grew out of the attempted assassination of James Liddall, a prominent citizen, who was shot and seriously wounded by these negroes several weeks ago.

> A Grasshopper Raid. [By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

CHICAGO, March 17 .- A special dispatch published here this morning asserts that the farmers in the northern section of Ohio are much alarmed over the appearance of swarms of young grasshoppers. Several farmers, it is stated, have discovered their strawberry-beds alive with young grasshoppers about half an each in length.

LATE WEATHER REPORT.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.] WASHINGTON, March 18-14. M .-For the Middle Atlantic States, south erly winds, warmer, fairer weather. For the South Atlantic States, east- bright, and only five hogsheads sold over erly winds, warmer, fair weather, esThis record shows no improvement over cept light rains on the coast.

The weather in Richmond yesterday the only new feature worth reporting. was bright and pleasant.

Range of Thermometer Yesterday. Mean temperature. . . .

In the battle of flowers at Nice the other day "the most delicious thing," in the eyes of a fair spectator, " was a small donkey-cart, covered with yellow lowers, tied with blue ribbons, in

which two lovely children were seated."

A BOUT SIX WEEKS HENCE

WE EXPECT TO OCCUPY OUR NEW BUILDING.

IN THE INTERVAL WE HAVE OUR

MAGNIFICENT

ON SALE AT OLD HEADQUARTERS, 1013 MAIN STREET,

IN EXTENT, IN BEAUTY, AND LOW-NESS OF PRICE, IT, IN OUR JUDGMENT, the mountain was thought best, and the ENCELS ANY EFFORTS OF OURS IN

> A. SAKS & CO., 1013 MAIN STREET,

> > MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

INIATURE ALMANAC, MARCH 18, 1886.

Son rises 6:17 High Tide: Sun sets 6:19 Morning 3:16 Moon sets 5:06 Evening 3:39 PORT OF RICHMOND, MARCH 17, 1886 ARRIVED.
Schooner Emily J. Watts. Watts, Galveston, old rails the Tredgar Company.
Schooner warner Moore. Crockett.
Charleston, phesphate rock, Allison & Addison.

dison. Schooner E. A. Scribner, Seaman, Perth Amboy, coal. S. H. Hawes, Schooner John A. Curtis, Williams, Ral-timore, certilizer, S. G. Thailey & Co. Statled.

Statled.
Steamer Ariel, Gifford, Norfolk, United States mail, merchandise, and passengers, I. B. Tatum, agent.

Schooner Ella H. Barnes, Shoe, Sewell's Point, empty barrels; vessel, Curtis & Parker.

Schooner David Clarkson, Ireland, Tur-key Bend, to load pine wood for New York. PORT OF NEWPORT'S NEWS, MARCH 17

Steamship Breakwater, Jenny, New York, and sailed for West Point, Schooner Ellen Tobin, Hankin, New York.

descend it even for so small a sum Schooners W. If. Halley, Longstreet, New as fifty cents, but Superintendent Welch York; Susan II. Rittelle, Perkins, Portland.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

about forty feet from the top of the icemountain, and with this bearing the work began. They started in on the slope of the ice-mountain back about sixty feet from the face of the ice-cliff. They cut a tunnel four feet wide and five feet high. The men worked with picks, shovels, and ice-breakers. The ice was sometimes hard, like river ice, and sometimes would shovel out like meal. The men worked in gangs of two, each gang throwing back the pickings of the gang ahead. By noon Sunday the tunnel had been NEW YORK STOCK MARKET. ganization could not be auccessful without at least a fight with dowen, while if successful it would not be favorable to the Reading stockholders. The afternoon a decline followed the reports that a strike had taken place among the employees of the chicago, Burlington and quiney railroad, and that further trouble throughout the West was threatened. It was altogether a gala-day for the bears, the whole list closing at near the lowest figures, and I to I 1/4 lower than on last evening for other than coal stocks. Sales, 475,000 shares.

RICHMOND STOCK EXCHANGE. TUESDAY, March 17, 1886. FIRST BOARD.-10 shares Atlanta and harlotte at \$2; \$1.010 Richmond city d's tue 1904 at 122%, \$200 do at 122%; \$500 Virginia new 3's at 83%. SECOND BOARD.—\$21,000 Richmond city t'sat 101 and interest. STATE SECURITIES. irginia 10-40's. 45

Virginia consols.
Virginia peciers.
Virginia peciers.
Virginia new 3's.
Va. con. tax-rec. coup., '82.
Vs. con. tax-rec. coup. '83.
North Carolina 4's.
North Carolina 6's. 12254 12254 tich mond city 4's ... KAILBOAD BONDS e. & Greenville 1st 6's...
d. and Green, 2d 6's...
rein's Midland 'promediment ratiroad 1st 8's
tersburg 1st mortgage : ersburg Class A, 5 s., ersburg Class B, 6 a Y, R, and Ches, 8 s. Y, R, and Ches, 2d 6 s. 10934

R. Y. R. and Ches. 2d 6 96
Atlanta and Chartotte 7 8 124
A and C. Income 6 8 107
C. C. & A. List mori. 7 8 114
C. C. & A. List mori. 7 8 114
Georgia Pacific 1st 6 8 109
RAILMOAD STOCKS. Par.
Rich an Mecking 1st 6 8 102
RAILMOAD STOCKS. Par.
Richmond and Petersburg. 100 95
Petersburg Railroad. 100 589
Richmond and Aleghany. 106
Chrt. Col. and Aug. 100 33
Atlanta and Chariotte 100 919
North Carolina. 100 98
BANNS. 100
BANNS. 10 10154 10236 BANKS.

GRAIN AND COTTON EXCHANGE. RICHMOND, March 17, 1886.

OFFERINGS. Whear - 56 bushels, Corn,-White, 3.022 bushels, Mixed, I.509 shels. CATS.—Mixed, 2.104 bushels. CHERARD GRASS SEED.—45 bushels

SALES REPORTED TO SECRETARY. WHEAT,-Mixed, 38 bushels prime 1.03. Red, 18 bushels fair Shortberry CORN,-White, 72 bushels prime at 50c.; 2,500 bustiels very good on private terms.

Als.—Winter, 100 bushels very good on alivate terms.

ORGHARD-GEASS SEED,—45 bushels on grade terms.

We quote: Fine, \$2.75a\$3; superfine, \$3a58.50; extra. \$3.75a\$4; family, \$4a, \$4.75; patent family, country, \$5.50a\$5.75.

COTTON REPORT. Market steady.
QUOTATIONS.
GOOD MIDDLING. -9 5 142.
STREET MIDDLING. -95

MIDDLING. - 9c. STRICT LOW MIDDLING. - 8 vc. LOW MIDDLING. - 8 7-16c. RICHMOND TOBACCO MARKET. MARCH 17, 1886. There has been nothing done this week o after the course or change the prices of uch tobaccos as have been received. Loose-obacco receipts have been very light, which is in a measure accounted for by harsh

wing to early heavy receipts. At auction on Change more than one half the offerings were of dark grades, of which the highest price was \$7.50 and the were 98 packages to-day-the largest of the season-of which only 14 were taken in

For Richmond and vicinity, warmer, still but the market has been relieved of ove. 100 packages of medium to good old last week's report. Old tobaccos are dull fillers this week at 0a125cc., which is so far

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK.

New YORK, March 17,—Cotton firmer; saies, 118 baies; uplands 9 c.c.; Orieans 9 b.10c.; net consolidated receipts, 8.225 baies; experts—to trest Britain, 10.896 baies; to the Continent, 1979 baies; stock, 911 358 baies, Southern Hoursteady; good to choice extra \$3 weast 45. Wheat—spot dull; ungraded red. \$1a905c. Corn—spot, od gaies; missed tests dull; No. 2, 456 c. in elevator, tasts dull; No. 2, 1858 Tec. Hope unchanged, Cotto—Spot fair; Bio-dull at \$c. Sugar dull and nominal; fair to wood refining. 41a35c; refined dull. Monasses caster, 1856 Rice steady. Cotton—sed oil, 22a24c, for erided firm. Wood quiet, Fork dull; old mess at 0.87a810.25. Middles dull; long clear, \$5.75. Lard a shade lower; western steam, spot, \$6.275, acc., Freghts ateady.

CHICAGO.

spot. 26.275;a3c. 3cc. Freights at eady.
CHICAGO.
CHICAGO. March 17. - Flour firm.
Wheat quiet; March, 79;a801; April, 79;a801; May, 845;a844;c. Corn.-March, 35;a8
cc. May, 845;a844;c. Corn.-March, 35;A3;a1;a81;c. Pork.-March and April, 82.53;
15;A1;c. Pork.-March and April, 89.55a
25;75; May, 65a82;c. 1auf.-March, 83.95,
10ard meats lower; day saited shoulders,
83.95a84; short-rib, 5.16a5,17;; chen. 85,35a
85,40. Whishey steady at \$1.14. Sugars—
standard A. 6;c.
EVIEW OF THE CHICAGO MARKET,
CUICAGO, March, 12.—Nothing in the case.

printer of the Chicago Market,
Chicago, March 17.—Nothing in the way
of a nariset could well have been less intercaing or showed less features in every way
than fooday's sentilione of business at the
session on Change. There was an extreme
large upto noon of only be. The great bulk
of sales were between Stastine for May
wheat. Toward the close the wheat market
began receiving less support, while seliers
were more plenty. May declined to 84se,
and at 1 o clock closed easy at subtantially
yesterday's figures. There was rather more
doing in corn; prices however, remained
very steady. Receipts were proportionately
atout as heavy as on yesterday, being 440
cars for one day. The close was quiet and
sleady A fair trade was insid in pork at
varying prices.

St. Louis, March 17.—Piour dull and un-

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS. March 17. Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat opened easy weakened, and closed une. lower, No. 2 red, cash, 91/c; May, 93/c;93c, Corn very dull; No. 2 mixed, cash, 34,3444c.; May, 35/c; 2015 dull and thehanged. Whistey, \$1.10. Provisions dull. Pork week and dull at \$10.50. Lard steady at \$5.85a\$5.90. Bulk-meats—Locae lots, long clear, \$5.25; short-rib, \$5.35, clear, \$5.50. bacon dull—Long clear, \$5.60.55.67; short-clear, \$5.55a\$5.90.

CINCINNATI CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, March 17, -Flour unchanged.
Wheat dull; No. 2 red. 915a93c. Corn in
fair demand; No. 2 37,348c. Cats heavy;
No 2 mixed, 824c. Fock dull at \$10. Lard
quiet at \$5.85. Bulk meats dull; shoutders \$3.624c. short-rib. \$5.30. Recon unchanged. Whickey stendy at \$1.10. Sugar
urchanged. Hogs steady; common and
light, \$3.40a\$4.20; packing and bulchers.

4044 30.

LOUISVILLE. LOUISVILLE, March 17.—Grain steady, Wheat—No. 2 red, 94c. Corn—New white, Sic. Oats—No. 2 mixed, 33c. Provisions steady and unchanged.

WILMINGTON,
WILMINGTON, N. C., March 17,-Turpenthe quiet at 45%. Rosin firm; strained,
80c; good strained, 85c. Tarifrm at \$120,
Crude turpentine firm; hard, \$1,25; yellow-dip and virgin, \$2,50.

NEW YORK COTTON PUTURES. NEW YORK, March 17.—Cotton—Net re-ceipts, 38 bales; gross receipts, 4.960 bales. Futures closed firm; saies, 99,200 bales. March, 59.08a59.10; April, 59.18a59.11; May, 59.24a59.25; June, 59.84a59.35; July, 59.42a59.43; August 59.50a59.51; Septem-ber, 59.33a59.35; October, 59.17a59.18; November, 59.12a59.13; December, 59.15a 59.17.

NORFOLK PEANUT MARKET. [Reported for the Dispatch.]
NORFOLK, March 17.—Prime, 444)-6.;
fancy, 5c.; factory hand-picked, 5)-46c,
Murket continues firm. Receipts 423 bags.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION. A STATED CONVOCATION
Of LAYAY ETTE ROYAL ARCH
CHAPTER No. 43, will be held at
St. Albans Hall corner of Main and Third
streets, Thil's (Thursday) EVENING, at 7
o'clock. All Royal-Arch Masons in good
standing are cordisily invited.
By order of the M. E. H. P.
CHARLES LUNDIN.
mh 18-11